

# The Democratic Enquirer.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY.

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



McARTHUR, OHIO:

Thursday, January 31, 1867.

## Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,  
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.  
For Treasurer,  
Dr. C. FULTON, of Crawford.  
For Auditor,  
JOHN McLEWEE, of Butler.  
For Attorney General,  
FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.  
For Judge of Supreme Court,  
Judge THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.  
For Controller of Treasury,  
WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.  
For Board of Public Works,  
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

## The News.

THE Circleville Union publishes the results of the operations of the Pickaway county Rat Exterminating Association for one year. The number of rats killed was 36,612, at a cost of \$614.50, or about one cent and six mills per rat. The executive committee estimate that the farmers of that county will save in one year, by this destruction of rats, over a quarter of a million dollars.

THE Athens Messenger says that a man named Enoch Taylor killed a man named Wm. Choate, in Troy township, with an ax. It was the result of a quarrel, about cutting wood. Taylor was committed to jail.

THE Russian Government is about erecting a Greek Church in the city of New York.

THE Rioters' fury did not reach the excitement point in St. Louis. She opened there last night to a slim audience.

THE steamer Platte Valley ran upon a sunken wreck last week between Memphis and Vicksburg and was sunk.

N. P. WELLES, the poet, died at his farm, called Idlewild, New York, last week, on his sixtieth birthday day.

THE recent fall of snow was the greatest that ever fell in this country, averaging about 12 inches in depth, and extending over 50,000 square miles.

THE President Tuesday last transmitted his veto of the Nebraska Bill to Congress.

THE Gold Bill has been rejected by the Senate Finance Committee.

THE Papal Government at Rome has ordered the American Protestant churches to be removed without the city. As a retaliatory movement, Mr. Stevens Tuesday last, proposed to withdraw the United States Legation from Rome.

THE relations of Turkey and Greece are becoming more belligerent every day. A war between those two powers is inevitable.

AT the municipal election held on the 28th inst., at Wheeling, West Virginia, the Democratic ticket, with the exception of Treasurer, was elected by a decreased majority.

LEWIS' wool and satinet mill, in Naugatuck, Conn., was burned Tuesday night. Loss \$75,000—partly insured.

LATE Cork papers announce the death of General Sweeney's mother, in Ireland, from intemperance, and in extreme indigence.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says:—"Hon. J. R. Sanders, Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States of Odd-fellows, has appointed April 26th as a general day of thanksgiving in the Order, for the return of peace, with links of the Order unbroken, and for general prosperity. It is also the anniversary of the establishment of the Order in this country. A brick fell from a house on Saturday, up town, and striking a man named Conner on the head, killed him."

THE Boston Times contains a long Washington letter, in which the writer reports a conversation held with the President, who spoke very strongly justifying himself in the position taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing Congress for usurping the Judicial and Executive power.

THE Chillicothe Advertiser says that in forty days the Emmetts manufactured 145,463 gallons of corn whiskey.

It is easier to note the history of the Republican party and theorize upon its destiny than predict with any degree of certainty our future as a nation. Pity that the evil men may do should live after them. It has been thought by many good men who differ from the leaders of that party, that, having gloated upon their subdued enemies; their coffers filled with their stores; having become satiated with blood and spoils; having, as they claim, exterminated Slavery—now by them admitted to have been the origin and moving cause of all our troubles—they would cease their work of destruction, and unite with those who might have differed from them in efforts to bring back the government to an administration of delegated power. Such, however, is not the aim of the Republican party. It never has been the purpose of their leaders to administer it as handed down to us by its framers. Their purpose is consolidation, subversion, destruction. The three departments of the Government—the Executive, Judicial and Legislative—though distinct and separate one from the other, are all sought to be exercised by Congress in utter disregard to the fundamental principle of delegated power. The declaration of principles which the framers of our government gave to the world in their protest to the Parliament of England, when that body sought to quarter soldiers in Boston, the better to force submission to their taxation of the colonies, so highly eulogized by Lord CHATHAM in that body, enunciates the true theory of government. It asserts that "In all free States the constitution is fixed; and as the supreme legislative derives its power and authority from the Constitution, it cannot overstep the bounds of it without destroying its own foundation." This doctrine is just as applicable now as then. It is the doctrine of our fathers of 1776 against usurpation. Our government was framed in accordance with it. The three branches of the government, being distinct heads, one cannot exercise the powers and authority of the other, without throwing aside the organic law and usurping powers subversive and dangerous to its very existence.

Such is the position of Congress today. They are legislating to deprive the States of their reserved rights, and seeking to enforce the ratification of their odious Constitutional Amendments upon them to that end. They are legislating to increase their power by providing for perpetual sessions; by refusing to ratify the appointments of the Executive; by depriving him of the patronage heretofore vested in him and resting it in themselves. They stigmatize the Supreme Court for deciding their odious test oaths unwarranted and unconstitutional, and denounce that body as a band of traitors. They denounce the President as a traitor and threaten his impeachment for exercising powers unquestioned in their exercise in his predecessor and, then, acquiesced in by them.

There remain two small barriers to the complete triumph of the Republican party, and a consummation of their plans to destroy our government, viz: the President and the Supreme Court. Could they only depose these powers, as in their mad efforts they are seeking to do, and re-mould them to their will, what a prospect would be presented to our view. Should all the fiends of Pluto's region burst the gates and bars of their infernal prison, their second advent would be more harmonious and less destructive than these conspirators against the liberties of the people.

We are not of those who believe that the recent demonstrations to intimidate the President and Supreme Court are destined to have the effect contemplated by that body. The President is cool and prepared for the emergency. The demonstration on the 8th inst., at Baltimore, is significant of the position of the people when called upon to act. The President has the command of the army and navy. He will, no doubt, upon the first substantial demonstration, arrest the leaders of this body and call upon them in the courts of the country to defend themselves for their treason.

Congress, we think, need not advance one step farther in this question of impeachment. The people will not support them in it. Outraged justice will demand that they be arraigned for the act, should they attempt it.

## A Beautiful Tribute.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, when the election of United States Senator was in order, Hon. Bayless W. Hanna said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I desire to place in nomination the name of one whose eloquence, integrity, courage and unchangeable devotion to the exalted principles of the Federal Constitution have endeared him to the hearts of all who really cherish Democratic principles. He is not far advanced in years, but his mind and heart are thoroughly imbued with the genius and science of republican government. Trained by the severest mental discipline—tried in the seven times-heated furnace of persecution, and galled over as he is with the cruel shafts of calumny, I desire to-day to give him that indorsement, in which I believe the future judgment of the American people will fully acquiesce, when the unruly storm of the present hour shall have been that up once more in its natural career, and when the gentle hand of peace shall again smooth the surface of the angry waters of our troubles. I place in nomination the name of Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

Gov. MONROE, of Indiana, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, and has resigned his office as Governor.

## Connecticut Democratic Radical Ideas—Plenty of

At the Democratic State Convention in New Haven, January 28th, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, it becomes a free and intelligent people, justly jealous of their rights and liberties, to frankly and fearlessly assert their views upon all great and important questions; and

WHEREAS, When armed resistance to the authority of the United States ceased, each of the several States that had been in antagonism to the Government became, by the inherent force of the Constitution and the fundamental principles upon which our system of government is based, reinstated and restored to all their rights and privileges; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution of the United States and the laws in pursuance thereof, issued his proclamation declaring the war at an end; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States demanded and accepted from said States the exercise of one of the highest duties devolving upon States, to-wit, an alteration of and amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has declared "That if Military Government is continued after the Courts are reinstated, it is a gross usurpation of power. Martial rule can never exist where the courts are open and in proper and unobstructed exercise of their jurisdiction." Therefore:

Resolved, That each and all of the States that were arrayed in armed opposition to the authority of the Government of the United States, having ceased such opposition, are now entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to all other rights and privileges pertaining to the States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in its persistent exclusion of the Senators and Representatives of said States in its open and avowed determination to destroy the organization and subvert the authority of said States, violates and undermines the Constitution of the United States, and strikes at the very principles of government, and strikes a fatal blow at the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the entire people of the Union.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in all its legislation, in its levying indirect taxes upon all the States, including the said States expressly by name, in its acts prescribing the number of Representatives in Congress for said States, in its act submitting the Constitution to amendment abolishing slavery to all the States, in its act of last session submitting another proposed constitutional amendment to all the States, in its joint resolution, passed with almost entire unanimity, declaring the objects of the war to be "to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union in all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," and in other acts, has uniformly, from the commencement of the civil war to the present time, in the most deliberate manner, recognized said States as existing States, and States in the Union.

Resolved, That the Executive Department of the United States, by its proclamations, its administrative action, and its diplomatic intercourse with foreign powers, has uniformly recognized all the said States as existing States, and as States in the Union. Resolved, That the Judicial Department of the United States, including the Supreme Court at Washington, the Circuit Courts in the several circuits, and the District Courts in the several districts, have uniformly recognized the said States as existing States, and as States in the Union.

Resolved, That this repeated recognition of said States as existing States, and as States in the Union, by the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government, leaves no question as to the exclusion of those States from Congress, governing them and taxing them without representation, is not only a violation of the Constitution in its most essential part, and tyranny as defined in the declaration of Independence, but a most flagrant breach of the public faith, alike prejudicial to the best interests and to the honor of the country.

Resolved, That in the Supreme Court of the United States we possess a tribunal which may justly be termed the bulwark of Republican liberty, and, in the language of its eminent jurist:

"The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with its shield of protection all classes of men under all circumstances. \* \* \* No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism. But the theory of necessity, upon which this is based, is false, for the government within the Constitution has the powers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence."

Thus the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1866, vindicates and sustains the positions assumed and announced by the Democracy of Connecticut, in convention, in 1863.

Resolved, That after solemn deliberation, it is the opinion of this Convention that the suggestion of our conservative brethren of Kentucky that a convention of the Democracy and all constitutional Union men of the thirty-six States should be called without delay by the National Democratic Committee, and we respectfully suggest that said Convention meet in the city of New York on the 4th day of March next, to advise and counsel upon the great questions that now agitate the public mind, to protest against the revolutionary and unconstitutional acts of the present majority of Congress, to announce the determination of the conservative men of the Union, to resist and oppose by every constitutional exercise of power the disorganization of States and the destruction of State authority.

Resolved, That the thanks of every patriotic citizen are eminently due the President of the United States for his repeated use of the Executive power in behalf of the Constitution and the rights of the States, and we pledge to him our support in all his future efforts to the same noble end.

Addresses were then made by Messrs. James Brooks, William W. Eaton, Thomas H. Seymour and others, after which the Convention adjourned, there being no nominations to make.

THE Cincinnati Commercial has at last come out fairly and squarely for Negro suffrage in Ohio. Does anybody keep a file of that paper? A reading of its files for the past few years, would be refreshing to those fond of variety. It has been on every side of every question in our national politics, always manag-

## Radical Ideas—Plenty of

Wendell Phillips was present and made a speech at the 'Ladies' Thirty-third Antislavery Subscription Anniversary,' held in Boston last week. The points of his speech were:

1. 'The duties of the anti-slavery men, at the present time, were to keep up the public purpose to a white heat, and never allow it to fall one degree below its present determination. The masses must be kept up to a revolutionary heat.'

2. 'Action on impeachment should be taken at once, as there is no surety that the public thermometer would be, at the next general election, so high as at present.'

3. 'He did not want to punish Mr. Johnson; he only wanted his room.—The President and every other power (Supreme Court), that indicates treason against the Northern idea, must be removed.'

4. 'The Legislative branch must absorb the Government, and save it by absorption.'

Radpath, another Radical leader, is out of the Anti Slavery Standard for three things, which he urges in the cause of 'Progress and Improvement':

1. The abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. The abolition of the Senate of the United States.

3. The abolition of the army of the United States.

Who is ready to fall into line?

These are the pioneers of the Radical party, clearing the way, settling the States, and making the lines of 'progress and improvement.' Keep the people up to a revolutionary heat—depose the President—abolish the Supreme Court—abolish the Senate—abolish the army—let all the powers of the Government be absorbed in an assembly of the people. Why have restraints—why checks on the will of the people? Liberty should have restraints not imposed directly by the people's Representatives. Such was the case in the French revolution, why should it be otherwise now?

Such are now the utterances of Radicalism. By and by they will grow from utterances to action. Are the people ready?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## The Impeachment Question.

On this subject the New York correspondent of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer writes as follows:

'The very latest indications from Washington are that the present Senate is not considered "reliable." In the next Senate Cowan, Foster, Harris and Patterson will not be members; and the Radicals are in hopes of keeping up a vacancy in Kentucky. Cowan, Foster and Harris will be succeeded by bitter Radicals. In the mean time, a quiet but active manipulation of a public opinion that will consent to, if not approve, the impeachment programme, is going on. The opposition of the Republican press has ceased altogether. The Tribune gives its quasi consent, after a vigorous remonstrance, in these words (referring to Sumner's charge that the President has become an enemy of his country):

"The country settled the point referred to some months ago, and by virtue of its decision the XLth Congress will hold its session: Believing that what the whole country had agreed to must be admissible in debate, Mr. Anthony, who had the chair, so decided."

## Saints A No. 1 Few.

Wendell Phillips thinks 'there are not many A No. 1 saints in Congress, but it is a fair sample of the general opinion of the North.' When Ben Butler and Simon Cameron get there, the saints will be transported to a higher sphere, and all will become A No. 1.

Just wait until the next Congress meets, Mr. Phillips, and we think even you will be satisfied with its saintly character.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## New England Civilization and Morality.

In the concluding volumes of the census of 1860, which have just been issued from the Government printing office, we find the following interesting figures in reference to pauperism and crime, which show that Massachusetts with all her boasted intelligence, morality and civilization, produces more than her share of criminals and paupers. Massachusetts with a population of 1,231,066, supported during the year ending June 30th, 1866, 51,880 paupers and convicted 12,732 criminals. Ohio with a population of 2,339,511 had but 5,953 paupers and 6,830 criminals. The population of Indiana was 1,350,428; number of paupers 3,565 and criminals 1,184. Population of Illinois, 1,711,051; number of paupers 4,625; number of criminals, 812. Population of Kentucky, 1,156,684; number of paupers, 1,268; number of criminals, 600. It will thus be seen that Ohio with nearly a million larger population than Massachusetts, convicted but little over one-half as many criminals. Kentucky, with nearly as large a population as the Bay State, has less than one twenty-fourth of the criminals. The other States reveal about the same ratio. The figures do not speak well of New England morality, and its boasted "civilization" produces very poor fruit. The Yankees as a people, may publish more books and have more book learning, but they had rather "financier" for a living than work for it and their "sharpness," which means a sly Yankee way of swindling, oftentimes brings them within the clutches of the law.—Portsmouth Times.

## A NEW MILITARY POST.

The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Democrat is informed that the Government will commence building in that town, in the spring, substantial brick warehouses of extensive proportions, for the purpose of accommodating commissary, quartermasters and ordnance departments, making a military depot of more significance than any yet in the United States. New barracks are to be erected there also for the quartering of the detachment of troops now stationed at Newport, Ky.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT OF FRANCE.

The national debt of France, since the accession of the present Napoleon, has been increased \$270,000,000, the entire national debt amounting to \$483,000,000.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that the law levying taxes on dogs in that State for the purpose of encouraging sheep raising, is valid.

## Beast Butler and his Libel Suit.

The following correspondence explains itself. There are people who think Butler never commenced suit against us for libel, as first published in the Chicago Tribune, that Republican paper that is always reliable. But to the point.

No 71 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY, January 13, 1867.

M. M. POMEROY,

Editor Democrat, La Crosse, Wis.

Sir:—When in Milwaukee last October, I made all arrangements with parties there toward the prosecution of the suit I have brought against you for defamation of character, as per preliminary notification and summons. This was the principal object I had in visiting Wisconsin and my work was done well. On consultation with a few friends I have decided to withdraw the suit if you will agree to stop your personal attacks on me as a man and officer which have so often appeared in your paper, the La Crosse Democrat. I have no particular desire or need to collect of you the amount claimed, (\$100,000) but do wish to have your annoying articles stopped, and if you do not accede to this proposition, the law must take its course. B. F. BUTLER.

REPLY.

Sanctum of the Democrat,

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 18, 1867.

Major General Benjamin F. Butler,

L. L. D.

Sir:—Your note is before me by today's mail, and duly noted. As at present constituted, with a natural disgust for thieves, robbers, turn-coats, military blunders, bank robbers, woman insulters, and evil hearted sounders generally, permit me in all kindness to say that I have no retraction to make to you, for I never published a word concerning you I did not believe true, and which you must know to be true as holy writ, if you are at all familiar with your own dishonorable history as a public being, dignified by accident of birth with the name of man. I would not willingly injure your feelings, or deprive you of your world wide reputation, so well earned in the service of Butler vs. honesty, patriotism and virtue. Nor do I wish you to die yet awhile, for your name, history, blunders, robberies, insults to women and treason to your country are valuable as warnings to the rising generation.

Believing you to be all I have ever charged you with being, confident in my full ability to prove every charge, you are politely privileged to let the law take its course, when the world will know more of your robberies, history, ambitions, etc., etc., too numerous to mention.

The only favor I ask of you is this—

if you conclude to go on with your suit for libel and damages to the amount of \$100,000, permit me to plead my own case in court and give me only time to put my spoons, silver ware, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., in some place of safety, outside the court room, till the trial is over.

With best wishes for your success and warm reception in your future home, I am Sir,

M. M. POMEROY,

Editor Democrat, La Crosse, Wis.

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## "Rebel" as a Term of Reproach.

There is no greater truth in the Declaration of Independence than the statement that all history has proved that people are more prone to bear oppression and tyranny too long than to rise and change their governments upon too light and trifling causes. Notwithstanding the opprobrium which is sought, in this age, by shallow partisans, to be visited upon the word "rebel," there is little that is glorious in the history of mankind that is not associated with that word. All the freedom there is in the world, political and religious, we owe to the exertions of what were called "rebels" in their day and generation. The names we have taught to honor, both in ancient and modern times, were those to whom this appellation has been applied. Large communities and great bodies of men do not rebel until they have real causes of grievance. The risks of rebellion are too great, the sufferings they are almost certain to cause, too intense to lead to such decided action, without the public are spurred on by injuries and indignities that no high-spirited people can submit to, without disgrace and humiliation—injuries that, if submitted to, are certain to lead, in the end, to unbearable oppression. It is singular that, in this country, where Government is the fruit of a successful rebellion, which was formed by "rebels," and then adopted by "rebels," which has sympathized with every rebellion that was ever set on foot, should now have a party that finds in that term its highest degree of political depravity, which mouths the word "loyalist" with all the facility with which it has ever been used by the supporters of kingship and priestcraft in all ages and countries.

They are, indeed, trying to read our history backward, or, rather, to use with a different application the language of the President, they have swung around the circle until they have got directly upon an opposite side. Only think of the descendants of those who boast of their Hampton and Sidney—who have their Washington, their Adams, Hancock and Jefferson, all of whom acted in defense of civil liberty and of the right of a people when oppressed—to change their government, and adopting as a fundamental article of their creed that to rebel against constituted government is the highest of crimes and the greatest of moral as well as political sins. The most ultra high Tory doctrines of the apologists of the Stuarts in the darkest periods of English history have now become the creed of a faction in our own country. From them they draw all their arguments. They reason from the same premises, and they come to the same conclusions. They seem determined to blot out rebel recollections in the past by the greater tory or loyalist zeal in the present. Our haters of rebels have been, we fear, thrown into the wrong century. What an admirable force they would have constituted to sustain the tyranny of James or of Charles, in England! How loyal they would have been to the British Government in 1776! What faithful subjects of the Hapsburg or of the Czar they would make, whose Governments do not hate rebels more than they do.

How many Jeff. Davises and Robert Leas they would have found in Hungary and Poland! What extensive fields for confession would the rebellion in those nations have presented to them! They would have had their gibbets and Siberia for all who had rebelled against "rightful authority," and the proscription and persecution would have been sufficient to gratify the malice even of such men as Ben. Butler and Thad. Stevens. Unfortunately for the cause of humanity that it was the destiny of these zealous loyalists to be cast in this land, whose previous history and the temper of whose people had not been exactly in consonance with them, and that, therefore, so much has to be done in order to blot out the past, that we may have an entirely new political dispensation. They would have given the Czar and Kaiser no trouble, whereas, in the United States, owing to the perversity of those who can not entirely forget our history, they promise to be an element of trouble, by their attempts to move us back into the darkness of the Middle Ages, when to resist any degree of oppression of a government was treason both to God and man, and when rebels were at once given over to the flog and the stake, or were gibbeted upon the gallows.—Cin. Eng.

WILLIAM BROWN, a desperado of Lynchburg, Ky., committed a robbery in the vicinity of Broomfield Station. He barricaded his house and defied arrest. Friday week, Constable Murphy summoned a young man named Samuel Broomfield to assist him in arresting Brown. On approaching Brown's house they were fired upon with a rifle from the house. One shot passed through Broomfield's breast, killing him instantly. Another shot took effect in the breast of Murphy, inflicting a mortal wound. At last accounts Murphy was sinking rapidly. No further attempts had been made to arrest Brown; who still held possession of the house, strongly barricaded.

ANOTHER Fenian, Pat McGrath, has been convicted at Toronto, but not sentenced, as the Judge said he had received instructions to sentence no more Fenians just then.

A TORONTO paper, in an article on the impeachment of the President, says that the leaders in the movement "are the very men to which before, a demonstration of public opinion."